Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year ..... SUNDAY, Per Year AND SUNDAY, Per Year ..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month... Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City. Pants-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and osque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines If our friends who favor us with manuscripts f

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d Sunday editions mailed to their address (which may be changed when necessary) for ? or THE SUN. 170 NASSAU Street.

#### The Ohio Republicans.

The proposition that the Ohio Republican Convention shall declare itself in favor of the renomination of Mr. Roose-VELT can be discussed on its merits or demerits by Republicans outside of the of New York the most populous commun-Buckeye pale. Considerations of local ity in the world, a community in which leadership or faction, the ambition and rivalries of distinguished Republican statesmen in Ohio, the yearning to put approached in the history of the world. somebody there " on record " or " in a hole " are matters of limited and parochial interest, details of manipulation, moves in the same old game. But Republicans in general, and cool-headed friends of Mr. ROOSEVELT in particular, can see without prejudice just what the proposed indorsement would be.

It would be a "snap" judgment, absurdly premature, and sure to produce irritation among Republicans who are not political idolaters or hero worshippers, and who wish to have the business of 1904 attended to in 1904. The members of the coming Ohio State Convention are not to elect delegates to a national convention. They have no authority to speak for the Republican party of Ohio as to the selection of the candidate for President next year. Who knows what candidate a majority of the Ohio Republicans will favor in 1904? For that matter, who knows what candidate they favor now, or whether their minds are made up? ROOSEVELT may be the man. Somebody else may be the man. To "spring "a candidate in 1908 is to imitate the "snap convention policy which was so successful in the case of another ex-Governor of New York, the Hon. DAVID BENNETT

Philosophically considered, to be sure the question is none of our business and any funeral that may come of it will not be ours. The Republican State Convention of Ohio can be a law unto itself and do anything a majority of the delegates can be wheedled or bulldozed into doing. Mr. FORAKER is of age. Mr. HANNA has not wholly given up to the Civic Federation what was meant for the Republican party of Ohio. Mr. ROOSEVELT knows what he wants. But a " snap " convention indorsement is more a sign of weakness than of strength, an attempt to mould for personal advantage the public affairs of the future through the political power in hand at the present.

# New York's Quarter-Millennial.

In 1653, when New York was first incorporated as a city, by the Dutch West India Company, under the name of the City of Amsterdam in the New Nethabout one thousand souls. At that period the greatest capital of the world was Paris, with a population of about half a million. The population of London and its suburbs was less by a quarter. In the two hundred and fifty years since then London has risen to the first place among the cities of the world and New York to second place.

This bare statistical comparison is sufficient of itself to indicate the complete transformation, social, political and commercial, which has taken place during that relatively short period in the history of mankind. The development of New York into the second of the great capitals of the world has been coincident with the evolution of the American people into one of the foremost nations of the world, for the growth and extension of this town from a little hamlet of 120 houses gathered about the Battery, or below the present line of Wall street, have been only typical of American growth generally.

After 1653 immigration to New York increased at a rate remarkable for those present immigrant shipload, arrived between 1657 and 1664. Most of these immigrants belonged to the humbler these names very few remain, even unfor. The modesty of the fortunes of the NICHOLAS DE MEYER, 50,000; OLOFF VAN CORTLANDT, 45,000; JOHN LAWRENCE, 40,000, and JEROME EBBINGH, 30,000.

The growth of New York from beginbegan to pass it in population. In 1800, Philadelphia held the first place, with 70,287 inhabitants: New York the 24,027. From the beginning the populabetween 1721 and 1727 averaged only about £500 a year. The extent of the trade and commerce of the town is into 1720, imports, £365,645, exports, £392,683; from 1720 to 1730, imports,

zens wrote urging immigration to New York on the ground that " land is obtainable at ten pounds the acre and ten years to pay it in."

We shall not undertake to give the his-

tory of the growth of the town except as

it is indicated in these statistics of its in-

creasing population: In 1830, population 203,007, in 1840, 312,710, in 1850, \$15,547, in 1860, 805,651, in 1870, 942,292, in 1880, 1,206,-299, in 1890, 1,515,301, in 1900 (all boroughs), 3,437,202. Since the census of 1900 the increase in the population, according to every indication, has been at an unusually rapid rate, and the Municipal Art Society in its recent report to the Mayor is justifled in looking forward to the not fardistant time when New York will be " a greater centre than the world has ever seen." The projects of interurban transit now under way, for new bridges and for railroad tunnels communicating with the country outside, assure a future development of the town for which even the rapid growth of the past affords no measure. With Manhattan Island as the centre, during the next fifty years, at most, there will be gathered about the harbor will be mixed the races of mankind in a variety and to an extent never before If, for example, the present immigration continues, exceeding in volume all past records, New York will have, before many years, an Italian population greater than even Rome or Naples contains. Already there is here a Jewish population greater than any ever massed together, and at its present rate of increase, natural and by a flood of immigration, it will include at the end of a generation something like a quarter of

the whole number of Jews in the world. On Tuesday the cosmopolitan community of New York will celebrate the 250th anniversary of its first incorporation in 1653, when it consisted of only about one thousand souls huddled together below Wallstreet. The career at which it looks back, wonderful as it has been, seems a rude and primitive history by the side of the majestic future development toward which New York looks at the beginning of the twentieth century. The greatest problems of human government, for these concern the vast municipalities of modern times, will here have to be solved.

Control by the Owners, or by the Government?-Which Is It to Be? This is what WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President of the United States, said at Richmond, Va., on the last day of October. 1899:

"The people are doing business on business principles, and should be let alone-encourage rather than hindered in their efforts to increase the trade of the country and find new and profitable markets for their products."

During McKINLEY's life the managers of the Republican party kept the foregoing laisses faire utterance conspicuous in party publications. It was the chief issue in the second Presidential campaign in behalf of its illustrious author. As chairman of the platform committee of the Republican National Convention of 1888, McKinley reported the first anti-trust resolution in any party platform. He was chairman of the House Committee on Rules when the Anti-Trust bill of 1890 came thither from the Senate. He proposed a special rule to promote its immediate passage. This erlands, it contained a population of rule the Democratic leaders in that body stages, although they finally did not vote against it. Yet as President, Mr. McKIN-LEY was not zealous in anti-trust prose-

> cutions in the courts. His term opened on March 4, 1897, but the several prosecutions of railways under the law of 1890 either had been begun before that date or began after his death. Not till the end of the month of his first inauguration did the Supreme Court decide that the Anti-Trust law of 1890 covered railways, and by the close vote of 5 to 4 that the Government need not affirmatively prove "restraint of trade to be unreasonable in order to convict under that statute. Even the Addystone Pipe suit seems to have been begun on Dec. 10, 1896, while Mr. CLEVE-

LAND was President.

Mr. McKinley felt-and the Republicans who stood around him from March. 1897, till the day of his murder seem to have shared the feeling-that organized private capital, aided by two or three general laws relating to the currency and the tariff, enacted after his inauguration, days. As many as 1,132, or about a had started that phenomenal prosperity of the country, which is now threatened with different treatment. He believed that the employers, without whom there social gradations of Europe, and of cannot be employment, are as necessary Holland very largely. In a list of the as the employed. He recognized the citizens of New Amsterdam in 1657 are capitalist to be the one who, in "the only Dutch names-twenty " great citi- | great commerce," determines what shall zens " and 204 " small citizens "; and of | be done, organizes its means and superintends its execution, as completely as der the English transformations of pat- GRANT or LEE ever secured victory in ronymics which have since taken place. war by his unseen decisions. He dis-In 1678, the then English Governor An- cerned that unless capital and labor are DROS reported that " there are no beg- free, the Government will manage gars in the city, but all the poor are cared | industries, and do it badly. The cry for publicity " of private business, for New Yorkers of that time is indicated in | Government control of enterprises which a list of the wealth of the richest in 1674; organized private capital conducted FREDERICK PHILIPSE, 80,000 florins; with such perfect success, began after McKinley's death.

It is due, however, to those who made Republican platforms and laws in the years 1887-90 that we recall the fact nings so humble was relatively rapid. I that those years saw the prevailing agri-In 1700 its population was 4,200. Phila- cultural discontent, developed and fordelphia was the most populous city in | mulated by Granges and Wheels, which America in the eighteenth century, and it | culminated in two powerful Farmers was not until about 1820 that New York | Alliances, one Northern and one South-

ern. The Interstate Commerce law came in 1886, during CLEVELAND's first term. He selected Commissioners who were second, with 60,489; Baltimore the third, satisfactory, but the farmers' movement with 26,614, and Boston the fourth, with against railways was active at the end of 1890, when, at Ocala, the Southern tion of New York had been cosmopoli- Alliance demanded national ownership tan; but it seems to have been easily | of railways if the existing law failed to governed, for the municipal expenses give relief, and the Northern Alliance at Omaha, a month later, insisted unconditionally on railway socialism.

During Mr. CLEVELAND'S second term dicated by these statistics: From 1710 the railway situation steadily improved. The conduct of his Interstate Commerce Commissioners pleased the country, and £471,342, exports, £518,830; from 1730 during all of McKinley's service as to 1740, imports, £80,136, exports, £670,- President, subsequent to that of CLEVE-128. During this period one of the citi- LAND, the transportation problem seemed

steadily and successfully working itself free from socialism, under the guidance and control of the owners of the properties, despite the unexpected decision of the Supreme Court a few days after McKinley's inauguration, which his successor exploited, in the sense of personal politics, on the urgent request of solicitors in Minnesota and Wisconsin, as has been said in the Attorney-General's

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If meddling and muddling with the railway problem by the Federal Executive shall long continue, a persistent demand for Government ownership may come again quicker than is expected by those who do not watch the political weather. Already it is heard that the Roosevelt-Knox plan of Government regulation of private capital embarked in interstate railways is only an intermediate and probationary stage on the way to Government ownership-a proposition which those who are now the owners might not be inclined to reject, provided the price shall be a fair one and cash be paid on delivery.

After the decree in the Northern Securities case the economic and judicial situation was like that after the Supreme Court decision in the Munn case, wherein it was adjudged that a State Legislature can prescribe rates for railway service in that State which will bind the courts, and if the rates shall be unreasonable the railways must appeal to another Legislature. In the Northern Securities case it was adjudged, in effect, that Congress can forbid restraint of interstate railway trade, that the courts cannot, or will not, inquire whether or not the attempted restraint is reasonable and that if the railways are infured they must appeal to another Congress. That was well enough in so far as Congress may forbid restraint of interstate trade-free trade among the several States-just as a State Legislature may fix maximum rates for State railway service; but precisely as the Supreme Court was afterward constrained to decide a railway rate unreasonable when in fact unreasonable, so a Federal equity court should decide, in a proper case, a restraint of trade by railways, or by individuals, to be reasonable and permissible, or unreasonable and not permissible, as the fact may turn out to be on trial of each case.

The legal effect of the Northern Securities decree is that the Government at Washington has, under Mr. Roose-VELT, said to the two defendant railways something like this:

You were chartered to compete! You are by your relative geographical situation naturally rivals in railway business! You must and shall, each of you, conduct predatory competition against the other, even if you both shall be thereby reduced to a condition of inability to pay dividends to your shareowners and interest to holders of your bonds."

That goes full in the face of McKIN-LEY's text at the head of this writing!

The owners of capital invested in railways can, by looking at railway maps in the investors' supplement of the Financial Chronicle, quickly discern which roads are, like those two defendant roads, naturally competitive, and are therefore now at the mercy of the President. It is convenient for one needing so much free railway transportation as the President to have under his thumb, not only the interstate railways, but the Interstate Commerce Commission-which has rights nd duties in the matter

That situation, important as it now is to each railway group having in its system competing lines which have been unified and consolidated since 1890, is, however, secondary to another consideration, which is this:

Our President iterates, and reiterates with detail somewhat fatiguing, the virtue of individual character, individual initiative and individual sanity, of selfhelp, self-esteem, self-reliance, selfassertion and self-government- the man behind the gun" and all the rest of it-but yet he prods and pushes Congress and his party into collective legislation which will gradually, or otherwise, transfer into Government hands the chief instruments of interstate mining, producing, exchanging and transporting. To-day and now the purpose avowed is only the regulating or the use of private capital by the Executive, but the end will be Government owning, unless the voters have a care.

If the law takes out of its owners' hands the guidance of business which must exist for public needs, that business will, in our country, fall into the hands of political Government and party Government. Control of capital may be either by owners, or laborers, or users, of the Government. Every failure enforced upon owners by legislative meddling becomes a superficial reason for enlarging the sphere of Government by party. Nominally, and in statutory language, power to investigate the conduct of the private capital of our country has by Congress been placed in the hands of Mr. WRIGHT TELYOU of the new Department of Commerce, Mr. KNox of the Department of Justice, and Mr. KNAPP of the Interstate Commerce Commission: but as those officials are all removable by the Presienormous private capital invested in interstate business. Like the intrepid

the gigantic task. The Government at Washington has no productive capital of its own, and no experience in the management of capital. Its income comes of taxing. In such taxation it has not yet, at the end of a century of experience, become altogether wise and beneficent. Nor has it yet been able thoroughly to acquire, and perfectly to apply, all available wisdom in supplying for business men gold and silver dollars and fiduciary currency, or in supervising banking credits. Recent developments in postal affairs, wherein will be more utterly dependent than ever the largest part, which includes transportation, is done by contract with railways or steamboats, does not encourage | already repealed the whole of the antiincrease of socialism in that branch of Catholic legislation, except that fragthe public service. Indeed, the autocracy of a European State is undesirable | the Jesuits from Germany. They have

The American President need not, in that matter, take his cue from the German Emperor, or any other Emperor, who fancies that by divine right he reigns, commands armies, navies, and Stateowned railways, and also by divine right makes speeches.

MCKINLEY is a better exemplar. Mc-KINLEY'S doctrine is a safer guide.

The Sixty-two Prisoners. Acting under the authority of warrants issued by a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, a party of policemen went on Tuesday afternoon to a building in lower Sixth avenue to arrest three men. On entering the rooms where the men described in the warrants were supposed to be the police found sixtytwo other men present. No crime was charged against any of these sixty-two, and the police had no warrants for their arrest. Notwithstanding this, the police took them all in custody.

On appearing before the judicial officers the police found that as their sixty-two victims had been seized illegally and illegally detained there was no way in which they could be set at liberty legally. Three judicial officers in turn refused to consider the cases of the sixty-two prisoners. In so refusing, they were acting properly, and had they not exercised a latitude of authority which is characteristic of the lower courts the unfortunate sixty-two might still be deprived of their liberty. As it was, they were not released in obedience to law, but as an act of humanity. It is declared that some of the illegally arrested men went hungry for twentyfour hours.

This unfortunate incident in the lives of sixty-two New Yorkers was due immediately to Inspector SMITH, who was at the head of a squad making the illegal arrests; but Inspector SMITH, as a faithful subordinate, took his cue from the head of his department.

Commissioner GREENE recently saw fit to denounce the actions of members of the judiciary in their official capacity. What wonder is it that GREENE'S subordinate should take the law into his own hands?

Section 550 of the Penal Code reads as follows:

"IA public officer, or a person pretending to be such, who unlawfully and maliciously, under pretence or color of official authority. (1) arrests another, or detains him against his will, or (4) does any other act whereby another person is injured in his person, property, or rights, commits oppression and is guilty of a misdemeanor."

The penalty for a misdemeanor is imprisonment for not more than one year, or a fine of not more than \$500, or both. Policemen ought not to be led to such an end by misguidance in the law.

#### The Approaching Elections in Germany.

The German Empire is on the eve of a general election more important than any that has taken place for many years. The question submitted to the voters is whether they are prepared to uphold the new tariff, which aims to give native producers of food staples an absolute monopoly of the whole market. On the one side will be arrayed the land owners and all persons who get their living directly or indirectly from the land. They will be confronted by all operatives, all artisans, all miners and all persons who profit directly or indirectly by the importation of food products. If the inquiry could be answered by yea or nay, there is scarcely any doubt that the opponents of the tariff would preponderate, because there is reason to believe that at present in the German Empire the non-agricultural population outnumbers the agricultural. The reply is not to be given instantaneously and categorically, however, but must be relegated to the new members of the next Reichstag, in the choice of whom personal and party considerations will play a considerable part. Moreover, until the electoral districts shall be reapportioned, they will not reflect accurately the change which has taken place in the distribution of the population into urban and rural elements. As things are now, the great centres of industry, and conspicuously Berlin, are not represented in the Reichstag proportionately to the number of their inhabitants.

What renders it peculiarly difficult to predict the outcome of the election is the uncertainty which exists concerning two preliminary questions: Will the parties which have opposed the new tariff in the present Reichstag, to wit. the Socialists and the two Radical groups. unite upon candidates; and will these candidates in urban districts derive considerable support from the rank and file of the National Liberals and of the Catholic or Centre party? If both these questions could be answered in the affirmative, the opponents of the new tariff would have some prospect of success, even under the present unfair apportionment, though they would need. it must be remembered, to return 199 Deputies in order to gain a majority of one in the Reichstag. To achieve such of the Department of Labor, Mr. Con- a success, the Parliamentary strength of the Socialists would have to be doubled, and both of the Radical groups to be materially augmented. We question whether such a result can be attained until the practical effects of a rise dent and at his pleasure, he is, in the last in the price of food staples have been analysis, the executive officer who is to brought home for several years to the thus regulate, manage and control the non-agricultural population. That ultimately the landed interest will be subordinated in Germany may be taken for man that he is, he does not shrink from granted, because there, as in Great Britain, the workers are continually drifting from the farm to the factory. But that the subordination will be distinctly re- is no progress in Staten Island? The name vealed at the coming election must, for the reasons mentioned, be looked upon

as doubtful. It is plain enough, nevertheless, that the Agrarians, pure and simple, have no hope of securing a homogeneous majority in the new Reichstag. Confronted with a body of opponents who, in any event, will be more numerous than they are in the present Parliament, they upon Centrist support. How will they be able to secure such aid? They have ment of the Falk laws which excludes and unnecessary in the United States. even carried through the Reichstag a

bill abolishing the enactment against the Be Entarged.

Jesuits, but the Bundesrath, or Federal council, which corresponds, of course to our Senate, has refused assent to the measure. There is no reason to suppose that the Bundesrath hereafter can be prevailed upon to reverse its position in this particular. How, then, will it be possible for the Agrarians to gain the continued cosperation of the Centrists, whose leaders are likely to be punished for their support of the new tariff by the loss of many constituencies? It would be by no means surprising if the party of the Centre, admonished by reverses at the ballot box, should reconsider its

A failure to send to the Reichstag a majority opposed to the new tariff cannot fail to have grave economical consequences for Germany. A monopoly of the home market once assured to the Agrarians, a marked rise in the price of grain and meat is sure to follow, and this will inevitably lead to a demand for higher wages in all non-agricultural industries. If wages are increased, German manufacturers must raise the prices of their exported products, and will thus disqualify themselves for vying with their national competitors in foreign markets. That will be equivalent to an abandonment of the policy upon which the hopes and energies of the German Emperor and his most intelligent subjects have been concentrated for many years.

impolitic.

### The Building Strike.

Even if the cause of the great building quarrel were clearly understood by every citizen, its importance is manifestly so great that it cannot be stated too often. There cannot be too much reflection on anything involving consequences so momentous.

The cause in question is the expansion of organized labor. The process of affiliating the organizations of the various trades of this city has of late years developed into virtual consolidation, in which the title "skilled" has been wholly lost sight of. Laborers of every class and of every grade are recognized and included in one central body, constituting the most heterogeneous union known to American industry. Not even the Steel Trust is made up of so many elements; and a combination of employers, correspondingly varied, is arrayed on the other side.

The special issue on which the fight has been joined explains its character. It is whether the life of building here, in all its branches and ramifications, and viewed as a single and indivisible industry, shall live or die at the pleasure of the humblest and, by the natural laws of trade, the most easily replaceable of

those engaged in it. If, for example, the drivers of wagons transporting material become dissatisfied, must the penalty of failing to satisfy them on the part of their immediate em-

ployers be the stoppage of everything? It is against the enforcement of this extreme development of labor unionism that the employers have rebelled. They declare that upon every individual industry the friction inseparable from trade and ineradicable from human nature puts a load as big as it can bear, and that the attempt to pile on each one the united burdens of all others cannot be submitted to. Business so saturated with passion as the system sought to be ness: it could not be made to work, and

the employers refuse to engage in it. Of the right of each party to the controversy to hold to its views and to endeavor to make them prevail, THE SUN sees no ground for question. And in our opinion the solution which the future has in store will come sooner, and more decisive, and so more permanent, if the public keeps its hands off, except, of course, in cases of breaches of the law. For law-breakers no mercy!

A National Guard officer calls attention through the Army and Nary Journal, to a point connected with the new Militia law that must have occurred to other officers the injustice of enforcing a minimum strength of companies, troops and batteries of the militia, corresponding to that of the army. He says that his company, stationed in a Western town of between 4,000 and 5,000 inhabitants, has a paper strength of 67 men the average attendance at twelve drills is over 70 per cent. The strength fluctuates greatly at times, as many of the members leave the town to get work outside. "About 20 are out of town," writes this officer, " and between now and June 1, 15 or 20 more will go. But if word were sent for the boys to come in for strike duty or any other service every one would report, and as many more besides." Men are coming and going con tinually, he says, and if the present army minimum of 65 were required, his company would probably have to disband. Yet under the present conditions, all the men get some instruction, some of them become good shots; some former members of this company have

enlisted in the army and the navy. This officer suggests that equipments for a full company should be kept on hand, and that the complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers be kept full, but that the requirement of a minimum of 65 men to a company will work injury to States having small populations. There is much truth in his complaint, and it is interesting to note that the National Guard Association which did so much to secure the passage of the new Militia law, has decided to ask the President to fix the minimum at not more than 3 officers and 45 men for each company, battery and troop.

They have a newspaper now 'way down at Giffords by the Sea! Who says there of the paper is The Skate. The editor, who withholds his name, says that he has "drawn upon his shedder crab fund to produce the first number," which is before us, dedicated to Fishing, Gossip and Some Truth. But is the Skate sound on the question of pound netting?

# Speening in the Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUM-Sir: There's something wrong with the correspondent who has recently protested through your valuable paper against "spooning in the Park." How could be say such terrible things? His case is serious and de-mands drastic measures, and from his symptoms I can reach at least two conclusions, i. e., he either has never had any experience at "Park spooning (If he did, he would be at it now and would not have time to write his impressions to the papers), or else he doesn't stand in with the "Gods of Love" with their suits of blue and buttons of brass NEW YORE, May 21.

OUR TRADE WITH INDIA. Growing Indian Sentiment That It Should

Among the many indications of an awakening in India are the movements among the Indian people in the direction of ma-Indian princes and private capitalists of technical schools, varied industries and other means of lifting the masses out of their absolute and ruinous dependence on agriculture is one of the signs of the times. In some cases recourse has been had to this country for information and advice, with advantageous results, the Massachusetts and Hoboken schools of technology, among others, having furnished policy, and decide that any further as- both to the Maharajah of Travancore, sistance of the Agrarians would be who is interested in the material progress of his State. Indian newspapers also are devoting more of their space to discussions on economic and commercial matters, while

Indian students are going to Japan to work in factories to acquire practical experience in order to become managers of similar industries at home. They are found also in the Imperial University and other edu-cational establishments devoted to science a circular which, after all, merely recalled the fun-It will, of course, be some years before the full effects of these movements can

be felt, but the end at which they are aiming is already being discussed in the Indian press. The Indian Textile Journal has recently taken up the question of Indian trade with America and points out the advantages to both nations of a careful cultivation of closer commercial relations between the two countries. It shows that under present conditions it is impossible for the trade to attain anything like the proportions it should. As an example, the figures for 1960-01 show that, while Indian imports of American goods were valued at only some \$49,000, Indian exports to America amounted to \$241.t40. The chief articles of export appear to be gunnybags and cloth, of which latter America takes more than all other countries. America takes more than all other countries. The trade of India with America, however, is only of short standing, but, wisely organized, is capable of being greatly expanded. At present Germany supplies many things this country should furnish, particularly in the electrical and chemical lines, in which it at present holds the market. It is not so in steel and iron ware, owing to inferiority in quality and coarseness in make; the cheapness, however, ness in make; the cheapness, overcomes to a certain extent the other considerations. The Indian Textile Jourand welcomes every symptom of increased interest displayed by America in Indian trade and thinks that if the results are not immediately all that can be desired the fault lies more in the market than in America in the increase of the Indian

fault lies more in the market than in America. For fifteen years past the Indian market has been almost stationary so far as British trade with India is concerned, while that of Germany during the last ten years has considerably increased, though it is still far from what it might be.

The Amrita Pasar Patrika of Calcutta is another ardent advocate of extended trade with America and deprecates the jealousy shown by the Indian alministration toward American enterprise, concluding an article in a recent number by jealousy shown by the industration toward American enterprise, concluding an article in a recent number by saying: "Let the Americans be given every facility to develop the resources of the country" Other Indian papers write in the same strain and have blamed the administration for its refusal to permit American oil refineries to be established in Burmah and for having annulled a concession granted by the Maharajah of Kashmir to an American for the cultivation of silk on an extensive scale. tion of silk on an extensive scale.

With this willingness on the part of India meet American enterprise more than if way, any delay on the part of our inufacturers and exporters in advancing half way, any delay on manufacturers and exporters in the rest of the distance and of our capi-talists in availing themselves of the op-portunities presented will only leave them

The Habit of Lond Talking. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The other evening I boarded one of the cars on the Third Avenue Elevated. A showy looking man held forth in unnecessarily loud tones on changes and variations of his business; in the second car, surrounded by admiring friends was a negro who interlarded his loud talk with violent expletives as he spoke of (mythical) winnings at the races; in the third was a confirmed liar of evidently old American stock. d upon them would not be busi- who in his oracular way transported himself who in his oracular way transported himself in surprisingly quick time from Baltimore to Washington, from Palm Beach, Fla., to Saratoga, N. Y. Ostensibly this narrative was for the edification of a chum, but the apparent aim was to improve the geography of a carful of people. In the fourth car was a bunch of simpering, giggling females, apparently convulsed with the oddity and singularity of everybody and everything (hel hel hel) to the dismay of the other passengers.

As I stood on the threshold of the last car the analogy of the mysterious door in Stockton's "Lady or the Tiger; smote my mind into a feeling of hesitancy, and I wondered during the rest of my trip what example of misbehavior or eccentric conduct I had missed by not going in that car.

New York, May 21.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Tuen (EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA).
From the London Spectator.

We know the East's fantastic art! We know the East's fantastic art:
But what dim courts are these
Where no intruding breezes part
The silken tapestries.
Upon whose stange and gorgeous weft,
Mid intricate designs
Inwrought by myrdad fingers deft,
The Golden Dragon shines?

And lo! beneath that splendid pall,
Where but to breathe is death.
The imperial termagant we call
The new Elizabeth!
For while more wide her borders are
Than those of our great Queen,
A tale more wonderful by far
Her life, crewhile, has been.

Yet, called by fortune to a place
To which she was not born.
Full oft, methiuse, her thoughts retrace
Her infancy foriorn:
The wattled hovel bere and rude
In the dull Mongol plain.
And years of childish servitude
In want and toil and pain;

Until sorge noble's wandering glance Her growing beauty caught, Her growing ordered chance Who by divinely ordered chance
The little maiden bought
Nor dreamed that, when his languid mind
Chose the alight, fair-haired slave,
He to the third pert of mankind
Their future mistress gave.

See underneath each drooping lid.
The inscrutable gray eyes,
Within whose changing shadows hid.
So, swift a spirit ites!
The line that with their ready jest.
Part in so bright a smile.
Disarming even the focs that best.
Perceive their lurking guile.

For still of those forgotten days
The enduring prints remain.
The soul lone bowed to menial ways
Keens its old servile stain.
Still doth her cautious speech conceal
The thought it seems to tell:
Ruled by that will of tempered steel
Which serves her people well.

Since by the irony of Pate
In those smell hands are set
The keys of Asia's Featern gate
That stands subroken yet:
Though Europe's hosts beleaguer it
And fain its wealth would apoli:
But that fine brain and subtle wit
Makes light of all their toil.

She knows what secret feuds divide
The councils of her fees;
What selfish aims their leaders guide
To separate ends she knows;
And with surrenders ably feigned
Resistless force doth meet,
Indifferent, so her point be gained,
To nominal defeat. For here the Spirit of the Past,

Of coming change afraid, In China's ancient land its lass And greatest stronghold made. And here, if heaven our cause befriend, Must the last light he won. And the slow march of progress end Where 'twas, long since, begun.

Unless from yon mysterious realm Some second Tameriane With his uncounted hordes o'erwheim Our Western world again, And from its trampled fields erase All fruit our labor bore, And tread our just emerging rase Into the brute once more.

But these are idle questionings
While toward our darkness draws
Onward, with tireless pinon, wings
The Angel of the Dawn:
And in the vast and shadowy fold
That vells his mighty breast,
In sunrise robes of pearl and gold
The future lies at rest.
EDWARD SYDNEY TELES.

## FRANCE AND RELIGION.

Interesting Letters From the Prime Minie ter and the Bishop of Nancy. The character of the religious conflict between the Government and the Catholic Church now going on in France may be terial development. The establishment by understood from two letters that have passed recently between Premier Combes and the Bishop of Nancy, which are pub-

lished by the Paris Matin. The Prime Min ister's letter is as follows: Monsieur L'Eveque: Last Sunday during the progress of a mass which, it appears was "reserved for men," you publicly installed in the puipit of

having belonged to the congregation of Jesuit fathers and as baving left it through secularize tion."

Now nebody can believe that among the secular clergy in the fine diocese which was confided to you by the Government of the Republic there could not be found a preacher capable of filling the pulpit of your Cathedrat, and that it was necessary to as

the assistance of a congregation which does not even recognize the French law, which is still in existence and which, as you know very well, neve oses and can never lose its authority over those who belong to it.

Moreover, you took care to explain the character damental rules in regard to the public exercise of the Catholic religion in France. It was a premed itated defiance, and it won for you the plaudits of

who believe that applause is permissible in It is to be regretted. Monsieur l'Evêque, that, placed in the post of confidence which you occupy, you did not hesitate, so close to the frontier, to give such an example of contempt for the Government of your country! It is no less to be deplored that, to gratify political passions and animosities, you showed yourself so utterly oblivious of the standing in which you are placed to the point even of specu-lating in the most noble sentiments, worthy of all re-spect, by taking good care to mention that the Jesuit chosen by you was a naturalized Frenchman

your audience, since you belong to those, it seems

born in Strasburg.

These are proceedings which public opinion wiff tudge severely and which the Government cannot overlook. I have, therefore, the honor to inform you that I have given the order to stop, from the very day, the delivery to your address of any drail the funds of the public treasury. Accept the assurance, &c.,
President of the Council,

Minister of the Interior.

And here is the Bishop's answer: MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: I have your letter to which you announce to me the suppression of my su-pend. It reached me this evening; but this morning the journals of Nancy and, no doubt, all the journals of France, thanks to your communications with the Agence Havas, had already published your decree. Your two circulars were also given to the public before we received them-a method in manners unknown until to-day to the French administra-tion. \* \* I appealed, not to a member of the congregation of Jesuits, but to a priest regulari;

secularized who left that congregation.
I already pointed out to you in my letter of the 12th inst. that the existence of a congregation to which a priest thus secularized once belonged could form no legal objection to that secularization. I have known and I know Jesuits over whom the con gregation lost all authority and to which they are in no wise bound.

No law and no fundamental rule in regard to the exercise of the Catholic faith in France can justify your circular. You have not even attempted to cite any law or any rule.

You attempt to give me a lesson in regard to the applause with which my words were received. I do not accept that lesson. It is for the Bishops to make rules in regard to decorum in the churches The case in question presents no nevelty. It is not the first time that manifestations were made in a church. There are sentiments that French and Catholic souls cannot always control, and which burst forth in homage to the God of all justice and of true liberty. .

I have given no "example of contempt for the Government or the institutions of my country. The post which I occupy at the frontier I have proved myself worthy of filling. During twenty years I have used all the means in my power to bring about peace, union and respect for the law, without which the nation must perish. I have never ceased to fan the flame of patriotism in the hearts of the noble people of Lorraise. I belong to those. Sir, who love with all the ardor of their souls the army the flag and France. I do not belong to those who insult them. I do not belong to those who sow divisions in the land which weaken it and expose it to the chance of becoming, in aparchy and in ruin, the prey of its enemies.

You dare to tell me that I "wanted to gratify political passions." I repel with indignation that infamous and unjust accusation. If I have protested against certain laws and decrees, in the man, I have never attacked the institutions them selves. All that, Sir, you know very well. was to perform my duty as a citizen of a free coun

try and a Bishop. You dare to say that I have been "oblivious of the character" of the trust reposed in me, "to apecu-late in the most noble sentiments," by taking care to remark that the Jesuit selected by me was born in Strasburg and was a naturalized French eitizen. It is because I fully appreciate the character of the post which I hold, and because I refuse to dishonor it, that I obey God and my conscience.

I stand above all miserable speculations and I am incapable of any kind of treason. .

The Abbé Ravenez, an Alsatian who abandoned

his beloved province in order to remain faithful to France, is entitled to special consideration. which all true Frenchmen must appreciate. \* You speak of public opinion. The manifestatio of that opinion reach me every day from all points of France, telling me that you and your followers have not yet suppressed the liberal, Christian and generous soul of our great and beloved country. As for the stopping of my atlpend, let me tell you that I never cared either for honors or money. I hold to my duty and to my honor. You threaten me with other measures. Do your worst. I never feared any man, and surely I cannot commence

Receive, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of CHARLES FRANCOIS,

# Name of God in Different Languages.

From the Boston Globe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PROPER'S COLUMN: In an swer to a recent request in the Globe for the name of God in different languages I send the following list and some other facts from the Bible: Elohim, He brew: Gott, Swiss and German; Ellah, Chaldale; Goed, Flemish: Eleah, Assyrian: Godt, Dutch; Alah, Turkish and Syriac: Alla, Malay: Goth, Teutonic Allah, Arabic: Gude, Danish and Swedish: Teut, old Egyptian: Teun, new Egyptian: Gude, Nor-werian: Teuti, Armarian: Bogo, Polish: Theos, Greek; Bung, Pollacca; Jubinat, Lapp: Sire, Persian; Magatal, Tartar; Deus, Latin: Diez, Latin low: Diu, Gaille; Dieu, French: Dios, Spanish; Deos, Portuguese: Diet, old German; Diou, Pro vençal; Doue, low Breton; Dio. Italian; Dia, Irish: Deu, Olala tongue: Thios. Cretan; Jumala,

nonian: Rain, Hindostanee: Brama, Coromandel Prussa, Chinese: Goezur, Japanese: Zannah, Mad agascar: Puchecammae, Peruvian. The Bible contains 3.566.480 letters, 773.746 words \$1,173 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books. The word "and" occurs 46,277 times. Lord 1,855 times, "rev erend." once, in the ninth verse of the 111th Panim Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except J." The nineteenth chapter of II. Kings and th thirty-seventh chapter of Isalah are alike. The longest verse is the ninth verse, eighth chapter, of Esther. The shortest is the thirty-fifth verse, elev enth chapter, of St. John.

Pinch: As, Runic: Fetiyo, Zemblain: Istu, Pan

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who will head an open car passengers' strike? Each occupant of a sent has a vested right to pu his feet on the foot rest made for this purpose. Then let the incomers stand on our ankles. This course might relieve a disgusting feature of number life in New York.

J. P. D. NEW YORE, May 22.

Ob. 1.441 TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Move back a few niche holders to make room for Mr. Lud Zohe who also eat at Mr. Mike de Young's very own Citizens of San Francisco Banquet to Presiden

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14. J. B. J. B. RETHOLDS. Gone te Georgia. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Wood Gully wishes his mail forwarded to Montevideo.

Ga., so the postmaster says.

ADBEVILLE, S. C., May 12.

Johnny-Pa. how long is a sea serpend? Pa-About the three summer months.

